

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

THOMAS U. WHITE,

VOLUME VIII.

"Independent in All Things—Neutral in Nothing."

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

Editor and Publisher.

NUMBER 24.

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS U. WHITE.

Office in first story of Bissell's Building, near the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomeroy, Ohio.

All applications for Subscription, Advertising and Job work should be made at the office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YEAR 1865.

12 paid in Advance, \$2; if paid within the year, \$2 50; thereafter, \$3.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time, 1w 2w 3w 4w 5w 6w 7w 8w 9w 10w 11w 12w

12 squares 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

20 squares 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed by law.

Casual or transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All communications and notices will be charged in proportion, excepting obituary and marriage notices, which to subscribers will be gratuitous for five lines or less; over five lines will be subject to the usual charge. Religious notices of five lines or less will be inserted gratuitously.

All advertisements, to insure insertion, must be brought in before the Tuesday noon prior to the day of publication.

Business Cards.

T. A. PLANTS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, O. Office at the office of the Sugar Run Salt Co. 7-1

LEWIS PAINE.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, O. Office—In Court-House. 7-1

E. HUTTON.

County Surveyor, and Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Pomeroy, Ohio. 7-1

T. W. HAMPTON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. 7-1

N. & G. P. SIMPSON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Office up stairs in the Court House. 7-1

MARTIN HAYS.

Attorney-at-Law, Harrisonville, Meigs Co., O. Will promptly attend to all business that may be entrusted to his care, in the several State Courts of Ohio and in the U. S. Court for the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio. 7-1

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.

Salt 35 cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. 7-1

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.

Salt 35 cents per bushel. 7-1

W. A. AICHER.

Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the "Reming-ton House," Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line. 7-1

F. LYMAN.

Painter and Glazier, back room of P. Lam brecht's Jewelry Store, west side Court street, Pomeroy, O. 7-1

A. KOHL.

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Umbrellas, Court St., 2d door from Front, Pomeroy, Ohio. He also repairs Umbrellas, and purchases old ones at liberal prices. May 8, 1860.—3-1-1f.

LEWIS PAINE.

POMEROY, OHIO.

Will attend promptly to Collecting County Money, Arrears of Pay, and Pensions due to Disabled and Discharged Soldiers, and the Widows of deceased soldiers. Office in the Court House. 7-25-1f.

W. H. LASLEY, Pomeroy, Ohio—

CLAIM AGENT.

Will attend promptly to Collecting County Money, Arrears of Pay, and Pensions due to Disabled and Discharged Soldiers, and the Widows of deceased soldiers. Office in the Court House. 7-25-1f.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES.

Arrears of Pay, value of horses and other Property, lost while in the Service, etc., etc.—Office in Court-House. 7-2-7f.

A. SEEBORN.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles, Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prescriptions carefully put up. Jan. 7.—7-1.

POMEROY IRON COMPANY.

POMEROY, OHIO.

Keep constantly on hand and make to order all sizes of the celebrated POMEROY IRON. Orders filled on short notice. 7-11-1f.

C. GRANT, Agt.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. C. WHALEY, Dentist.

Office on Court Street, one door below McQuigg & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted. 7-1

T. U. WHITE, Jr., & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Commission Merchants, No. 24. EAST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

Dealers in Salt Fish, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Canned Fruits, Swiss & Limberg Cheese, Dried Beef, &c.

R. H. STEWART.

General Commission Merchant, No. 7 East Front Street, Cincinnati. 7-16-1f

DR. D. MAYER.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

NEW HAVEN, WEST VA.

All calls on either side of the river will be carefully attended to. 7-16-1f

Poetry.

IN THE FIRELIGHT.

BY JOHN HAY.

My dear wife sits beside the fire,
With folded hands and dreaming eyes,
Waiting the restless flames to expire,
And wrapped in thrilling memories.
I mark the fitful freighted fling
Its warm caresses on her brow,
And his her hands' unending ring,
And gladden on her wedding ring.
The proud, free hand that crowns so well
The neck superb, whose outlines glide
Into the bosom's perfect swell,
Soft billowed by its peaceful tide.
The cheek's faint flush, the lip's red glow,
The eyes that gleam with tender tears
As in the days of long ago.

Days long ago, when in her eyes
The light I loved so dearly lay,
When from our thoughtless Paradise
All care and toil went far away;
When hope in wayward fancies thrived
And roamed in secret sweets,
Beguiled by passion's dark deceit—
The mysteries of maiden love.

One year had passed since first my sight
Was gladdened by her girlish charms,
When on a rapturous summer night
I clasped her in my arms.
And now three years have rolled away
And left such blessings as her dower,
I owe her thanks for this day;
The love that lit our wedding day.
For now, vague hovering o'er her form,
My fancy views, my love reds,
A warmer and a dearer charm
By wedlock's mystic bands entwined:
A golden coil of wily cares
That years have forged, and now
That guards the curly-headed boy
Asleep an hour ago up stairs.

A fair young mother, pure as fair,
A matron heart and virgin soul,
The flickering light that crowns her hair
Seems like a saintly aureole!
Let thy dear face shine like a star
In love-light beaming over me;
My melting soul as jealous, sweet,
Of thy long silence, dear eclipse;
Oh, kiss me back with living lips,
With life, love, lying at thy feet!

The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History.

Mr. Bancroft, the eminent historian, than whom no person is better qualified for the task, contributes to the June number of the Atlantic Monthly a thoughtful and admirable paper on the place of Abraham Lincoln in History. Mr. Bancroft argues that we pay the best tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and the most fitting respect to his name, if we ask after the relation in which he stands to the history of his country and his fellow men. In order, therefore, to define the exact position occupied by Mr. Lincoln at his first inauguration, Mr. Bancroft gives a succinct and forcible review of the gradual steps taken in opposition to slavery in this country; beginning with the testimony given in the middle of the eighteenth century by the statesmen of Massachusetts, who were inspired by the writings of Montesquieu, tracing the early protests of the Southern States toward the North; touching upon the Missouri Compromise, after which slavery became the foundation of a political party, under the guise of a zeal for the rights of the South; alluding to the nullification troubles, the political controversies which produced the compromise of 1850, the Dred Scott decision, the Administration of Buchanan, and finally the outbreak of rebellion. Mr. Bancroft shows that when Mr. Lincoln came to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, his position was apparently one of helplessness; that a bark canoe in a tempest on mid-ocean seemed hardly less safe; that the men who had chosen him were a heterogeneous body, who did not profess to represent either of the historic parties which had been engaged in the struggles of three-quarters of a century; that they did not know their own position, and were started by the consequences of their success. The most serious difficulties, therefore, environed the President—of whom Mr. Bancroft speaks as follows:

"His temper was soft and gentle and yielding; reluctant to refuse anything that presented itself to him as an act of kindness; loving to please and willing to confide; not trained to confine acts of good will within the stern limits of duty. He was of the temperamental called melancholic, scarcely concealed by an exterior of lightness of humor, having a deep and fixed seriousness, jesting lips and warmth of heart. And this man was summoned to stand up directly against a power with which Henry Clay had never directly grappled, before which Webster at last had quailed, which no President had ever defeated, and yet successfully administered the Government, to which each great political party had its pretensions, to which each great measure of compromise the country had repeatedly capitulated, and with which he must venture a struggle for the life or death of a nation."

The state of the country at the time Mr. Lincoln assumed office, is thus described: "The credit of the country had not fully recovered from the shock it had treacherously received in the former administration. A part of the navy yards were entrusted to incompetent agents. The social spirit of the city of Washington was against him, and spies and enemies abounded in the circle of fashion. Every executive department swarmed with men of treacherous inclinations, so that it was uncertain where to rest for support. The army officers had been trained in unsound political principles. The chief of staff of the highest of the general officers, wearing the mark of loyalty, was a traitor at heart. The country was ungovernable toward the negro, who in truth was not in the least to blame—was impotent that such a strife should have grown out of his condition, and wished that he were far away. On the side of prompt decision the advantage was with the rebels; the President sought how to avoid war without compromising his duty; and the rebels, who knew their own purposes, were incalculable advantages by the start which they gained. The country stood aghast, and would not believe in the full extent of the conspiracy to shatter it in pieces; men were uncertain if they would be a great uprising among the people. The President and his Cabinet were in the midst of an enemy's country and in personal danger, and at one West were cut off, and that very moment was chosen by the trusted chief of staff of the Lieutenant General to go over to the enemy. "Every one remembers how this state of suspense was terminated by the uprising of a

people, who now showed strength and virtues which they were hardly conscious of possessing."

Mr. Bancroft concludes with the following generous and truthful estimate of Mr. Lincoln:

"In some respects Abraham Lincoln was peculiarly fitted for his task, in connection with the movement of his countrymen. He was of the Northwest, and this was the Mississippi river, the needed outlet for the wealth of the Northwest, that did its part in asserting the necessity of Union. He was one of the mass of the people; he represented them, because he was of them; and the mass of the people, the class that lives and grows by self-reliance, and the class that is the backbone of a work of their own; the assertion of equality against the price of slavery, of free labor against the lordship over slaves; of the great industrial people against all the expiring aristocracies of which any remnants had faded down from Middle Age. He was of a religious turn of mind, without superstition; and the unbroken faith of the mass was like his own. As he went along through his difficult journey, sounding his way, he held fast by the hand of the people, and tracked his footsteps with even feet. His pulse beat in unison with the pulse of the country, but the people were resolutely generous, magnanimous and forgiving; and he in his turn was willing to take instructions from their wisdom.

"The measure by which Abraham Lincoln takes his place, not in American history only, but in universal history, in his proclamation of January 1, 1863, emancipating all slaves within the insurgent States. It was, indeed, a military necessity, and it decided the result of the war. It took from the public enemy one of two millions of men, and placed between one and two hundred thousand brave troops in arms on the side of the Union. A great deal has been said in time past of the wonderful results of the toil of the enslaved negro in the creation of wealth by the culture of cotton; and now it is in part to the aid of the negro in freedom that the country owes its success in its movement of regeneration—that the world of mankind owes the continuance of the United States as a free and a republic. The death of President Lincoln sets the seal to that proclamation, which must be maintained. It is the only rod that can safely carry off the thunderbolt. He came to it perhaps reluctantly; he was brought to adopt it, as it were, against his will, but compelled by inevitable necessity. He disclaimed all praise for the act, saying reverently, after it had succeeded, 'The nation's condition God alone can claim.'"

"And what a future is opened before the country when its institutions become homogeneous! From all the civilized world the nations will send hosts to share the wealth and glory of this people. It will receive all good ideas from abroad; and its great principles of personal equality and freedom—freedom of conscience and mind, freedom of speech and action—freedom of Government through free-elected and responsible representatives, will be the light of the world. In order, therefore, to define the exact position occupied by Mr. Lincoln at his first inauguration, Mr. Bancroft gives a succinct and forcible review of the gradual steps taken in opposition to slavery in this country; beginning with the testimony given in the middle of the eighteenth century by the statesmen of Massachusetts, who were inspired by the writings of Montesquieu, tracing the early protests of the Southern States toward the North; touching upon the Missouri Compromise, after which slavery became the foundation of a political party, under the guise of a zeal for the rights of the South; alluding to the nullification troubles, the political controversies which produced the compromise of 1850, the Dred Scott decision, the Administration of Buchanan, and finally the outbreak of rebellion. Mr. Bancroft shows that when Mr. Lincoln came to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, his position was apparently one of helplessness; that a bark canoe in a tempest on mid-ocean seemed hardly less safe; that the men who had chosen him were a heterogeneous body, who did not profess to represent either of the historic parties which had been engaged in the struggles of three-quarters of a century; that they did not know their own position, and were started by the consequences of their success. The most serious difficulties, therefore, environed the President—of whom Mr. Bancroft speaks as follows:

Indictment against Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.

At halfpast two o'clock this afternoon the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia reported to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia an indictment against Jeff. Davis, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

United States of America, District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit: The Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the county of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, upon their oath present: That Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the said United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duties of said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of said United States of America to disturb, and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move, and excite rebellion, insurrection, and war against the said United States of America, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, feloniously, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine, and intended to raise, levy, and carry war, insurrection, and rebellion against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, in the county of Washington aforesaid, of the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, and in order to fulfill and bring into effect, the said traitorous compassings, imaginings and intentions, he, the said Jefferson Davis, afterward, to-wit, on the said first day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, being then and there leagued in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents and false traitors, raising open war against the said United States of America, and being then and there the leader and commander-in-chief of said insurgents and false traitors, with whom the said Jefferson Davis was then and there leagued in conspiracy as aforesaid, and being then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors for the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America, and in order to fulfill and bring into effect, the said traitorous compassings, imaginings and intentions, he, the said Jefferson Davis, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously order and command a great multitude of said insurgents and false traitors who were then and there, to-wit: at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, unlawfully and traitorously assembled and banded together to a great number, to-wit: to the number of twenty thousand persons, and did then and there, to-wit: at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, and other warlike weapons, furnished and supplied by the said Jefferson Davis as aforesaid, did then and there, to-wit: on the said 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, and other warlike weapons, so furnished and supplied by the said Jefferson Davis as aforesaid, did then and there, to-wit: on the said 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, 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